

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:  
Thursday, : : February 23, 1865.

### During Act of Kansas Boys.

Recently, some boats ascending the Arkansas River with supplies for Fort Smith, were attacked by rebels, one of the boats burned, and another disabled, but run ashore and burned. On the 31st of January, while posted below Ivey's Ford, where the steamboats were attacked, and were still blockaded by the rebel Brooks' command, the boys of Company D., 14th Kansas Cavalry, planned and executed a daring enterprise.

Twenty-one men, (15 of Company D., and six of other detachments, constructed a flat-boat, and, having obtained permission, crossed the Arkansas River, surprised and assaulted the rebel camp, killing four men and capturing two horses. They found the enemy in force, and only succeeded in holding them in check, and fighting their way back, for a distance of four miles, where they recrossed, under protection of their command, with the loss of one man killed and one man wounded, viz: Mike Gilmore, of Company D., 14th Kansas, killed; Nathan Ross of the same Company, wounded. They were both brought from the field, and the soldier who was killed was buried next day, with all the honors of war.

GLORIOUS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Sherman has it all his own way, down there. After flanking the rebels out of Branchville, he proceeded to Columbia, the Capital of the State, and commenced flanking that. But Beauregard died in the last ditch—that is, he skedaddled before Sherman got in. The rebels carried off several millions of specie belonging to the State, but could not remove other valuable property, in consequence of an accident on the only railroad not cut by our troops. They therefore destroyed the property, and plundered the city.

Columbia having fallen, Charleston was evacuated by the rebels. This is confirmed by their own papers; and also by an official dispatch from Commander Dahlgren to the Navy department, dated the 18th, in which he says that Charleston was abandoned by the rebels, and he was on his way with his fleet to take possession.

These events seal the fate of Wilmington, and perhaps of Richmond also. However, the Richmond papers boast that the South is not whipped yet! And the rebel papers every day publish an account of a cavalry fight near Augusta, in which Wheeler drove Kilpatrick back several miles. While Sherman was marching through Georgia, Wheeler was whipping Kilpatrick every day, and finally killed him. The next thing, Savannah went up. We suspect that this bad luck of Kilpatrick's now, will turn out after the same style.

"HONEST JOHN."—The bill annexing a portion of Jefferson County to Douglas, has passed both branches of the Legislature. The majority was about the same that Lane received for the Senate. By the way, in howling against the "fraud" and "bribery" of the last Legislature, who squeaked louder and longer than John Speer, of the Lawrence Tribune? This same Speer is a member of the present Senate. A remonstrance against this County line change, signed almost unanimously by the people residing in the territory in dispute, was placed in the hands of a person to carry to Topeka. In Lawrence, John Speer got hold of him, and bribed him to place the paper in his hands; then cutting the remonstrance from the top, he wrote a petition in favor of the change, and pasted the signatures below it. This forgery he exhibited to members of the Legislature, to show that the people of the coveted strip were in favor of the change! He is said to have also boasted that he had \$8,000 at his command, to buy the project through the Legislature! But the people rebuked the "fraud" of last Winter, and sent up honest men in their places!

THE PACIFIC MONTHLY.—We are much pleased with the appearance and literary contents of this new monthly magazine. We see Messrs. Gaskill & Co. are gentlemen of the right metal, and know how to conduct a periodical of this character. One great feature of this monthly magazine is, every subscriber obtains a present of an article of jewelry, which could not be obtained at any retail store for less than from five to ten dollars. This is a novel and paying way of building up a quick and successful subscription list. The Pacific Monthly alone is well worth the price of subscription, and when the proprietors offer such additional inducements to subscribers, it is bound to succeed. Their enterprise should be sustained.

WARRANTY DEEDS.—Those who have been inquiring of us for Blank Deeds, for some time past, and all others in need of the article, are hereby informed that we are prepared to furnish any amount of them, from a single Deed up any number desired.

The river opened at this place, about noon on Saturday. The water has risen, and from the floating ice since passing down, we judge that the river is open for some distance above.

### Why do we?

A draft is hanging over the heads of the people of Kansas, and yet, except in a few localities, there appears to be little or no effort making to fill up the quota. This certainly arises from no lack of patriotism, nor unwillingness of our people to do their share toward sustaining the Government. The fact is, the people cannot yet realize that there is to be a draft—they know there should not in justice be one—and they see poor encouragement to secure enlistments. They feel that they are being wronged by those who control this matter, and are required to furnish that which they do not own, and cannot spare. When we were yet far ahead of all calls, new regiment upon regiment was raised, and the number of our troops doubled. It literally drained our State of men. Farmers could not obtain help, and labor in the towns was scarcely to be had. Entire crops were suffered to waste in the fields; and farms were abandoned and permitted to go to destruction. In addition to this depletion of men, thousands of our citizens who did not go into the army, were forced to neglect their business to defend the State from invasion and desolation, while our soldiers were off on duty elsewhere. Our population has been somewhat recruited by emigration, and the influx of refugees who are mostly exempt from military duty; and some of our soldiers, who have served out their time, have returned home, but a majority of these have re-enlisted as veterans, thus augmenting our credits. Notwithstanding all this, Kansas is called upon for more; while Massachusetts, having furnished about four times as many, when her rightful quota would have been ten times as many, is called upon for not one hundred more men than Kansas; and Iowa, not having furnished three times as many, but under obligations for six times as many, is called upon for none! Under such treatment, what inducement is there for Kansas to send more men than are forced from her? Suppose the men of wealth should contribute their means to fill our quota, what reason have they, from past experience, that the men will be justly credited? It is even now ascertained, by some of the Eastern papers, that another call for troops will follow speedily after the pending draft! Why this tom-foolery? Why not call for and obtain all the men needed, at once, and not keep the public in a constant state of excitement and uncertainty?—for who can attend to his business properly, or make any arrangements for the future, with a prospect always hanging over his head of being drafted? If citizens should give their means liberally to fill our present quota, there is no assurance but that in a month they will be called upon to give again, for the same purpose, or be drafted themselves.

It is all very pretty to talk about patriotism, and the service of every citizen belonging to his country, when needed; but there are two sides to that, as to every other question. Every citizen owes his service to Government; and in return, Government owes justice to every citizen. We do not dispute that more than twenty thousand citizens of Kansas owe to their country to go into the army; but we do dispute that four citizens of Kansas owe as much service to the country as ten citizens of Massachusetts; or that two citizens of Kansas owe as much as six citizens of Iowa—and so on, in about the same proportion, through the entire list of States. The truth is, there has either been gross neglect and mismanagement on the part of persons in Kansas whose duty it is to look after her interests, or else a gross injustice is being attempted by authorities at Washington. In either case, the people of Kansas are to be the sufferers.

Col. Cloud is endeavoring to obtain permission to raise a cavalry regiment for one year, for the purpose of fighting the Indians on the plains; but it is said that the request has been refused. Had he this authority, he could in a very few weeks raise a full regiment of veterans, and clear up the quota said to be due from Kansas. This refusal is another strange freak. Troops must be had to look after the Indians, and nothing but cavalry will answer the purpose. If not raised here, they must be brought from somewhere else. Everything taken in connection, it looks as if the authorities at Washington were determined to punish Kansas for having done more than her duty.

FORCIBLE EXTRACT.—We occasionally meet with something forcible and clear in our exchanges, which we consider a model of eloquent composition. Here is an extract of the kind, which we find in the Burlington Patriot. While composing it, Prouty evidently had not recovered from the effects of his attempt to drown his sorrow for the loss of his wallet at Topeka:

While at Topeka, Mr. Perry, nor no other gentleman from Coffey County, up there did not hear a single individual among all the legislators, legal gentlemen and others, who were familiar with our County-seat imbroglio, and who expressed themselves on our County-seat matters, that did not censure the people of this County for their selection of site for County-seat.

We see by the Atchison Champion, that its editor would "rather be right than President." The publisher of the Leavenworth Conservative is in the same fix—he would rather be Wright than President.

THE DUE IS CAST.—The Draft took place on Monday, and twelve hundred citizens of Kansas will be summoned to enter the ranks, or furnish substitutes. The Draft is no respecter of persons; but has "gobbled up" men of all conditions. We proffered the names drawn for this Township, on Monday, by Telegraph; but as there may have been mistakes in some names in transmitting them, we will not publish them until next week, by which time we expect to have a correct list. All parts of the Township were remembered. White Cloud has six or eight in the draft and hundred per cent. list.

In view of the feeling throughout Kansas regarding this draft, we wish those who are compelled to shoulder the musket, as well as their friends who remain at home, to take a short look back into the past. While Thomas Carney was Governor, a draft was twice threatened Kansas. She had then, as now, more than filled her quota. Governor Carney demanded justice from the War Department, and was bloated. But he stock the facts and figures under their eyes so plainly that they were compelled to yield, and Kansas was freed from a draft—as President Lincoln said, they were at last compelled to treat Kansas as other loyal States. When the Hundred Day regiment was called for, some of the officers of the State Militia, through a misunderstanding or a blunder, proceeded to draft men for it. We all remember the big howl that was raised against Gov. Carney for this, notwithstanding the fact that not a man so drafted was compelled to go. And as long as he remained Governor, Kansas escaped the draft. But Lane and his friends wanted to rule the State. They carried the election, and now control every branch of the State Government. They have the Governor, State officers, Legislature, members of Congress, and Federal appointees. The very first important event, after their accession to power, is the injustice and disgrace of a draft in Kansas. For aught that has come before the public, these men have not even tried to ward off the draft. And perhaps, in a few weeks, this one will be followed by another. The people of the State are fairly reeling in the sweet fruits of their last November's achievement!

NEW ENTERPRISE.—We contemplate establishing a "General Responsibility" office, the main business of which will be to shoulder everything that is unpleasant to everybody else. We have the telegraph office—and what is the use of the telegraph, if matters cannot be made to go to please everybody? For example: if a draft should occur, and we, knowing the extreme anxiety of every one to learn the result, should take the trouble to procure the list of conscripts at the earliest moment, by telegraph, and impart the information to every corner, free of charge, that part of it would be all well enough. But suppose some person is drafted who thinks he should not be enrolled here; or some one who thinks he ought to have escaped, and that somebody else could have better stood it; or some one who has been systematically shirking out of a risk which his neighbors and fellow-citizens are compelled to run, but whose name mysteriously finds its way into the wheel, and is drawn out—all this is unpleasant to the parties immediately interested, and they feel wolfish at somebody, they cannot exactly tell whom, or why. We propose to shoulder the blame—because we keep the telegraph. Such persons may secure exemption; or, again, they may get the Provost Marshal mean enough to refuse to take their simple say-so, but demand evidence which does not exist—blame it all on us. In fact, should persons receive intelligence of the death of friends, or of the loss of property, by telegraph, we don't know but that we shall consent to answer for the death, or make good the damage.

DON'T ADVISE.—The Legislature reconsidered its resolution to adjourn on the 15th, and resolved to disperse on Tuesday of the present week. This is supposed to have been a compromise between the Legislature and people of Topeka. The members thus give the kind people one week longer to draw the sap from them; and the salaries of State officers, Clerks, Private Secretaries, contingent funds, and appropriations for various tinkers about town, will probably be so far increased as to keep the people of that classic city from starving until the meeting of the next Legislature. If they don't, the Governor will immediately call an extra session. The Record has said it—matters of vital importance to the State demand it. It is a question of life or starvation to a classic city of at least one thousand inhabitants—and that is certainly a vital matter.

GODEY'S Lady's Book, for March, is received. "The Shadow on the Wall," is a fine steel plate engraving; "Riding lesson," is a cunning wood cut; and the double colored Fashion Plate is magnificent as ever. The Music in this number is called "Moonlight dance." The circulation of the Lady's Book, for 1864, amounted to 1,500,000 copies or a monthly circulation of 125,000. This looks as if the Book were popular. Price, 63 a year; or we will procure it for any of our good paying subscribers, for \$2.50.

The draft appears to be proceeding deliberately. Brown County will be drawn on Saturday, the 25th.

McDONALD & Co. SHOWS UP.—Gen. Herron has made a report of his investigation into the cotton speculations, swindles, and mismanagement generally, in the Department of Arkansas. He exonerates Gen. Steele from all blame, except having too great confidence in the integrity of his staff officers. Gen. Herron further says that the head, front and soul of all the rascality, is the firm of McDonald & Co., who have monopolized the contract business in that whole region; that they ship millions of dollars worth of their own goods to Fort Smith, by Government transportation, under Government escort, and sell them out to any and everybody, thus supplying the rebels; and that an individual, one of the principal managers for the McDonalds in the goods business, has a brother who is a Colonel in the rebel army. This tells the story. And it also accounts for the milk in another coco-out. It will be remembered what a war has been made upon Gen. Steele for a year past, by the papers in the pay of the McDonalds, from the St. Louis Democrat down to the Fort Smith Era and certain papers in Kansas. He was called a rebel, and it was charged that all bushwhackers had protection papers from him. Yet an investigation shows that the McDonalds were the men who were giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and that Gen. Steele's opposition to them was what brought the storm upon his own head.

The reader will also remember that Col. Wm. A. Phillips, for opposing the swindles and outrages of McDonald & Co., was relieved of his command at Fort Gibson, and kept under until after the Kansas election, when he was reinstated, without any charge having been made against him. Phillips, and those who upheld him, were accused of getting up the stories of corruption for political dodges. We presume Gen. Herron will be no so charged. These exposures are better late than never; but it is a great calamity, that they were not made in time to prevent the politics of Kansas from being debauched, and the will of the people perverted.

LITERARY ITEMS.—We observe that James Miller, of 522 Broadway, announces the following new works:

A new and gorgeous edition of Paley's Evidences of Christianity, with Archbishop Whately's Annotations, to be sumptuously printed in beautiful bold type, on the finest paper, making it the most elegant book printed in the United States.

The Sonnets of Shakespeare, edited by a distinguished General, high in command (name not divulged), and author of several popular works, with copious remarks and references, proving that the immortal bard belongs to the hermetic sect of Philosophers. The work will undoubtedly excite great interest and discussion.

Those beautiful creations of La Motte Fouque, Undine and Sintram—are to be issued, for the first time, in a new and beautiful edition, on the finest toned paper, making a most attractive volume.

A new Cook Book, by the accomplished and versatile author, Mrs. Ellis, author of The Wives and Mothers and Daughters of England, and other useful works.

That useful and popular work, Ten Acres Enough, (the MS. of which was refused by the largest publishing houses!), is now in its sixth edition; and How to Get a Farm, and Where to Find One, by the same author, is in its third edition.

ANOTHER DOG KILLED.—Both branches of the Legislature have passed resolutions, charging Wm. G. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department, with dishonesty, corruption, thieving, and everything else that is mean, and demanding his immediate removal from office. But two members of the House refused to vote for them—one Smith, who said he had been a Clerk under Coffin, and did not want to hurt his feelings; and S. D. McDonald, of the Topeka Record, who expects to touch a handsome sum from Coffin's ill-gotten treasures, for defending him. We are glad to see these corruptionists smothered out, and we are glad to see their own party kick them after they are out. Only keep the thing up until all the guilty ones are disposed of.

One of the complaints against the last Legislature was, that it passed resolutions to influence the President, Congress, etc., in the Delahay matter, and in other affairs which they had no right to meddle with. The present Legislature is a model of modesty in that respect. They have passed resolutions enough to govern the President in all his appointments and Congress in all its acts for the next year. But that's all right—the "friends of the Administration" are running this Legislature!

The Topeka Record complains that many members of the Legislature have been acting very disgracefully, both Lane and Anti-Lane; and that as soon as the pressure upon its columns is over, it means to show them up, sparing neither political friend nor foe. Oh, don't do that, Baker! This Legislature can do no harm—it is "Anti-Fraud!"

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy and A. C. Wilder have our thanks for copies of Congressional speeches on the Constitutional amendment, and documents.

ANOTHER SISTER DEPARTS.—We learn, from a communication addressed to our State Legislature, from G. W. McClellan, of the Post Office Department, that Hawkins Taylor is no longer a Mail Agent. For this, let honest men in Kansas devoutly thank God, although it is too late for such thanks to do any good. This Taylor is simply a miserable, fat, dirty political demagogue. He was appointed, and paid several thousand dollars out of the money for which the people are ground down with taxes, simply to help run the election, last Fall. He has done nothing whatever to benefit our mail matters, nor do we believe that he tried to do anything. The first day he arrived in Kansas, he was in caucus with Lane men. He traveled free, in Government stages, all Summer and Fall, all over the State, to concoct political rascality; and he burdened the mails, at Government expense with electioneering documents in the interest of Lane. While our people were down on the border, fighting Price, Hawkins Taylor was sneaking through our almost deserted towns, distributing lying circulars and slang pamphlets. But his work is done, and the occasion having passed, the tool is recalled.

Well, better late than never. Kansas ought to rejoice at her riddance of the political scabs from Iowa, whether they wear stars on their shoulders, or sponge their way in the stages as officers of the Post Office Department. There are a few more of the same sort who can well be spared—among them, one possessing a superabundance of paunch and H's, who draws a Major's pay, and writes Provost Marshal after his name.

A LITTLE REMINISCENCE.—Last August, a man named James H. Lane made a speech in this place. Those who were present, will remember what advantage he took of the blunder by which men were drafted for the Hundred Days Regiment. How he pictured the disgrace of a draft put upon the State by Tom Carney, when Kansas was 5,000 ahead of all calls. Tom Carney is not Governor now, but a man chosen by Lane occupies his place. There have since been no calls to reduce that excess of 5,000 troops; yet, the very first call that comes, under this new regime, Kansas is subjected to a draft for 1300 men. This is not all. Northern and Southern Kansas contain about equal population—not 500 difference in the number of enrolled men—yet Northern Kansas is required to furnish more than two men to one for Southern Kansas. The Northern District stands draft for nearly 900, while Southern Kansas supplies not 400. Why so? Because Jim Lane, Sid. Clarke and Gov. Crawford live in Southern Kansas! We are not aware that any attempt has been made to suspend the draft; but we do know that Gov. Crawford's County was not required to furnish a single man; and that the populous city of Lawrence, the home of Lane and Clarke, was called upon for the enormous number of eight! Shoulder arms, conscripts, and harrah for Jim Lane!

VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

We are informed that a usurer in this County, who also pretends to be a minister of the gospel, recently sold a tract of land for \$1,000, but in making out the deed, inserted \$500 as the amount of purchase money, in order to get off with the smallest amount of government Revenue stamps. This pitiful trick was a swindle morally; it was perjury, for the deed was acknowledged to be true and correct before an officer of the law; it was a false statement, in order to defraud the Government; and we believe, upon conviction, that he could be fined for a violation of the Revenue Law.

One E. E. Foster, of Leavenworth, who recently started East, was reported as having had both legs broken by a railroad accident near Beardstown, Illinois. A few days afterwards, his wedding notice was published. How did he manage to stand up to the rack, with both legs broken?

The rebel papers are complaining that Gen. Hindman is among those who are affected with the stampede from crumbling rebellion to Sonora. Their prayer probably is, "The Devil take the Hindman."

An Ohio paper is publishing a thrilling romance, full of blood and things, with the terrific title of, "Oh, will you leave me? or I shall get my vengeance!" We say, let him glut!

We learn, from the Leavenworth papers, that Chivers scours and dyes. That is just what cattle do, in fresh clover-time.

HEROES—THIEVES KILLED.—On Monday night last, Mr. Joseph Cather, living on the Kaw Bottom, in this County, about two miles from Rising Sun, discovered three or four men around his stable, endeavoring to get in, but failed, the door being locked. They then came towards the house in single file, and as they entered the gate, he opened the door, with his revolver ready for instant use. The foremost of the men had his revolver drawn, but Cather was too quick for him, and got the first fire, which took effect in the body of the man, and he turned to run, when Cather fired a second time, the ball taking effect in his head, and killing him at once. A third fire brought another, one down with a bad wound in the arm and shoulder.

The man killed proved to be William Blake, commonly called Bill Blake, of Oawkee township, whose reputation as a hard character is very extensive. The wounded man proved to be Thomas Phillips. The accomplice, who escaped, returned with a wagon next morning for the body of Blake, when he was recognized and shot dead in the wagon by a returned soldier, named Roosevelt, we believe. His name was Lemcool. Phillips was kept a prisoner by the citizens of the vicinity, and it is reported was after wards executed.

We are told that the parties had made threats of what they were going to do, and the citizens were prepared for them. The three men have the name of being desperate fellows, and it seems to be the general feeling that their absence is community's gain.

This is an unfortunate state of affairs, but this kind of prompt and decided action seems necessary in order to rid the country of the gangs of lawless characters who have taken to stealing for a livelihood. The sooner the country is "cleared out" of such characters the better. Let honest and law abiding men stand together and maintain good order and the right. Since the foregoing was in type, we have more authentic information of the affair from Sheriff Gibbs, who has been at the scene of the tragedy, and reports as follows:

During the day Blake, Phillips, Lemcool and another person were in Rising Sun carrying on pretty high, and making their threats that they intended to put daylight out of some men on the Bottom, where they left. They were at the grocery drinking, compelling the keeper to let them have liquor. There was a party in the neighborhood in the evening, and among themselves with three pints of whisky in addition to their revolvers, they went to the party and came out to break up. They then proceeded towards Mr. Cather's, driving away a boy who had followed after them, examined his horses in the lot, and then came towards the house in double file, Blake and Phillips in the van. Cather, who had been watching them with a loaded revolver in his hand, drew out a piece of "chinking" between the logs by the side of his door, and prepared to receive them. Blake wanted to break in and kill the (we omit the profane and vulgar language) but Phillips said "Call him out."

Cather now fired and hit Blake on the forehead, felling him to the ground, but only stunning him, the ball glancing round the skull. He then turned the revolver and fired at Phillips, wounding him in the arm. He had now become excited, and throwing open the door, sprang out. All fled but Blake, who rose up and struck at him with his revolver, knocking off his hat, slightly stunning him. They then grappled and tussled for a time, but Cather finally got the advantage and shot Blake dead.

Phillips went to Squire Smith's, said he was wounded, obtained admittance and was kept for further investigation.

Lemcool returned in the morning with a wagon to take away the body of Blake, and was shot by a returned soldier and killed.

It was proposed to take Phillips to Lawrence and give him up to the civil authorities, and a party started with him, but his dead body was found in the Kaw River and recovered by his friends, who took it away for burial.

Times have three desperate characters met with a bloody death—the legitimate fruits after life of lawless crime.—Ozark Iowa Independent, 11th.

GENTLEMEN, DO IT!—The following magnificent project is named by the Springfield Republican.

To some of the merchant princes and millionaires of New York is credited the contemplation of a project at once magnificent, generous and grand. The plan is to prepare to the United States Government \$2,000,000,000, and thus relieve the nation of the public debt. It is proposed to make the gift in 200,000 shares of \$10,000 each, of which A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor and others will take each fifty shares, making up, at least, a quarter of the whole amount in New York. The realization of such a project would place both government and citizens in a prouder position than ever government or citizens occupied before. History gives no parallel to such an act. The Venetians held in grateful remembrance the name of a man who by a life time of personal sacrifice and hardihood, obtained means to relieve the republic from its financial burdens, and placed it again on the road to prosperity after a long and disastrous war. But we should have no abuses to forget, and only the generous patriotism of republican citizens to remember.

WOOD HEDGECOCK.—Fernando Wood thinks the sky is going to fall, and he proposes to catch larks. People remember how violently he advocated "peace on any terms" during the late Presidential campaign. He allowed it to be understood that he thought the rebels never would be whipped, ergo we should have separation as soon as possible. He seems now to have changed his base. Two or three days ago he offered the following resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain in every constitutional and legal manner the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the Fathers of the Republic, and in no event and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiation, which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the Territory of the United States.

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### Chingampijigs.

OF A Savannah correspondent says: Gen. Sherman has a very terse way of meeting difficulty. To a proud lady who said to him, "General, you may conquer, but you can't subjugate us!" he instantly replied, "I don't want of you, if you don't stop this rebellion." To another, who wanted to know of him how long the war would last, he said, "Well, well," in his rapid, earnest manner, "I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerrilla warfare—long enough to destroy this whole generation—and then we'll begin anew."

OF NEW THREE CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The new three cent fractional currency has made its appearance. It is finely engraved, having on a likeness of Gen. Washington, under the words "three cents." In the upper corner is the figure "3," under "E Pluribus Unum." On the opposite side, in a field of green, is the figure "3," under "III," in each corner. It is smaller than the five cent piece, and is printed on a better quality of paper.

OF GEN. GRANT was the lion of Washington City, on Saturday, being introduced to Congress, and having honors tendered to him by all hands. He could not be coaxed to make a speech.

OF THE HUNK PAPER PROJECT.—We learn that the experiment now being made at the Clinton paper mills, Steubenville, to manufacture printing paper from corn husks, by the Austrian patent, is progressing very favorably. The pulp produced from the husks is as white as the driven snow, and said to be equal in appearance to the pulps made from cotton or linen rags.

OF A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—Ten years ago, William H. Seward gave utterance to this prediction: "Slavery must disappear from this continent, and you and I may live to see it." For uttering it, he was denounced as a fanatic and "visionary." Many even of his own friends thought that his judgment was clouded by a enthusiasm. They could not believe that a revolution so tremendous could take place in so short a time.—Albany Journal.

A nice young man at Cleveland, gave his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the lists among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this, he courted a wealthy man's daughter, and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax.

It is said that Mr. Judge Buckler S. Morris, of Chicago, one of the alleged "conspirators," has made a full confession under oath, and thrown himself upon the clemency of the commanding General. His statement will not be made public, until handed to the Court.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has retired from the editorial profession, having sold his paper, the South Bend (Ind.) Register, to two gentlemen long associated with the office.

The Houston Telegraph says the wire and mining bureau in Texas is now producing nitre enough to supply the demand with gunpowder. It is capable of producing five thousand pounds per day.

Carl Stuart, of the 16th Regulars, on trial at Washington, is charged, among other things, with administering this comprehensive oath: "You solemnly swear you will support Old Abe as long as you live, and be a good boy, God damn you."

The Richmond Whig says large numbers of Congressmen (rebs.) propose to address the army "on the duties of the hour." They must be hard up, if they depend upon stump speaking to the soldiers, to keep them in fighting humor.

The rebels are of the opinion they are getting the gold market under control. Gold is down to forty-five—that is, one dollar in gold will buy forty-five in Confederate paper; and the market is easy.

The rebel organs at Richmond do not seem to enjoy the result of the peace mission of Stephens & Co. The Sentinel says the "Confederates had everything to lose, and the Federals everything to gain," by the moment. The Examiner exclaims, "There is but one thing left us—fight, fight, fight!"

The reconstruction of the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost \$1,500,000, and will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world.

The North Carolina Legislature has sent to Richmond, S. G. Parnson, E. D. Mall, D. M. Carter, and John Poole, as Commissioners "on business touching the more vigorous prosecution of the war." They had a conference with the North Carolina delegation. The means, we have no doubt, that North Carolina is determined, in the elegant and expressive language of the Charleston Mercury, to have "no more Jeff. Davis foolery."

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that if he "could infer the determination of a people, from all the highest military and civil authorities—from President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Generals," &c.—the rebels whom he saw recently during his Richmond visit, are resolutely bent upon the achievement of their independence.

Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, who is now in New York, will, upon his return to Washington, enter the army, as volunteer Aid on the Staff of Grant, with the rank of Captain, without pay.

Among the masquerades at a recent ball in New Haven, was a "man of straw," labeled "Peace Commissioner from Richmond."

What's in a NAME?—The wife of one of our distinguished citizens yesterday gave birth to a fine, hearty boy, and the father has determined to name him "Constitutional Amendment."—Boston Traveller.

The New York Daily News sadly observes that no member of Congress who has been re-elected, voted against the Constitutional amendment.

A POOR RICH MAN.—A business man in this city, who has been supposed to be very rich, took a note to one of our banks a few days since, to be discounted, and was refused, because, from his return of income, his own responsibility was inadequate security.—Alb. Journal.

A new "sign of the times" is thus chronicled in a late Louisville paper: "The old custom of hiring slaves to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January, and which drew large crowds to the corner of Fourth and Market Streets on that day, was not observed so Monday."

The Boston Journal says that Mr. Lincoln thinks four years office-holding sufficient, and that he means to give up a new deal on the 4th of March. We hope he'll keep a good head for us.